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E.O. 11652: N/A TAGS: EFIN, IT

SUBJECT: VIEWS OF MILANESE BANKERS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. SUMMARY. FOLLOWING ARE MAIN POINTS WHICH EMERGED FROM TREASATT VISIT TO MILAN BANKS (8 AMERICAN AND 6 ITALIAN) ON JUNE 7-9: (1) LIRE EXCHANGE RATE WILL BE STABLE THROUGH SEPTEMBER AFTER WHICH, IF IT WEAKENS, DEPRECIATION WILL LIKELY BE SLIGHT AND WELL CONTROLLED; (2) ITALIAN EXPORT PRICES ARE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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STILL COMPETITIVE DEPSITE RECENT PRICE AND COST INFLATION BUT EXPORT CREDIT IS A PROBLEM AND THERE IS NEED TO CHANGE COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS IN LONGER RUN (3) INCREASE IN SHORT-TERM FOREIGN DEBT OF ITALIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO TAPER OFF; SUCH DEBT IS RELATIVELY RISK-FREE TO FOREIGN LENDERS SINCE IT HAS LARGELY BEEN USED TO FINANCE

ADVANCE SURRENDER OF EXPORT RECEIPTS; (4) MODEST AMOUNT OF ADDITONAL EUROMARKET TERM LOANS TO ITALIAN BORROWERS IS POSSIBLE LATER THIS YEAR FOL-LOWING RECENT IMI CREDIT BUT ON HIGHLY SELECTIVE BASIS; (5) LARGE SCALE CAPITAL FLIGHT MAY BE THING OF THE PAST DUE TO 1976 CRIMINAL PENALTY LAW; (6) INVESTMENT PROSPECTS ARE NOT VERY GOOD BUT REAL-TIVELY BETTER FOR EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION IN SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS THAN ELSEWHERE: (7) RESTRUC-TURING OF FINANCES OF BUSINESS SECTOR IS NEEDED BUT USEFUL GOI ACTION IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN: (8) CONSUMPTION DEMAND IS APPARENTLY TAPERING OFF IN SECOND QUARTER WHICLE LABOR RELATIONS ARE IMPROVED; AND (9) BANKERS SEEM TO HAVE PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO POLITICAL PARTIES' EFFORTS IN ROME TO DRAFT ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES AS PART OF "PROGRAMATIC ACCORD." END SUMMARY.

2. THE LIRA. THERE WAS UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT AMONG MILANESE BANKERS THAT LIRA/DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE WILL REMAIN STABLE AT LEAST THROUGH AUGUSUT AND PROBABLY THROUGH SEPTEMBER DUE IN PART TO FAVORABLE SEASONAL FACTORS. SEVERAL BANKERS SAID THAT ITALIAN CLIENTS WHO HAD BORROWED FOREIGN CURRENCY ABROAD HAD DONE SO WITHOUT SEEKING FORWARD COVER, BUT THAT SOME PLANNED TO ASK FOR COVER FOR LOANS FALLING DUE AFTER AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER. FEW BANKERS WERE WILLING TO HAZARD A GUESS ABOUT LIRA PERFORMANCE IN LAST QUARTER OF YEAR AND BEYOND. ONE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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THOUGHT DOLLAR RATE MIGHT DEPRECIATE IN RANGE 900-950 LIRE PER DOLLAR. ANOTHER SAID THAT SEASONALLY WEAK PERIOD (OCTOBER 1977 TO MARCH 1978) WOULD PROVIDE IMPORTANT TEST FOR LIRA STABILITY. AN AMERICAN BANKER SPECUALTED THAT GOI HAS INTERVENED IN FORWARD MARKET IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN CONFIDENCE IN LIRA LATER THIS YEAR. SEVERAL BANKERS CITED SOME FAVORABLE FACTORS WHICH MIGHT ALLOW LIRA TO REMAIN STABLE EVEN AFTER SUMMER PERIOD, I.E., AND EXPECTED SLOWDOWN IN PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, CONTINUED STRONG TOURIST ACCOUNT AND ABILITY AND DETERMINATION OF BANK OF ITALY (BOI) TO PROVIDE MODEST SUPPORT THROUGH INTEVENTION.

3. EXPORT PROSPECTS. ALL BANKERS AGREED THAT ITALIAN EXPORTERS STILL HAVE PRICE MARGIN FROM 1976 DEPRECIATION OF LIRA WHICH ALLOWS ITALIAN PRODUCTS TO BE PRICE-COMPETITIVE. HOWEVER, MOST THOUGHT THAT MARGIN WAS NOW FAIRLY SMALL. LIRA

DEPRECIATION HAD "BOUGHT TIME" TO ALLOW ITALIAN ECONOMY TO MAKE SOME STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS. TWO BANKERS CITED HIGH DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES AND SLOW OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE PRO-CEDURES AS IMPEDIMENTS. THEY WERE ENCOURAGED BY NEW OSSOLA EXPORT CREDIT LOAN BUT TOOK "WAIT AND SEE" ATTIDUE ABOUT WHETHER ITS IMPLEMENTATION WOULD REALLY BRING ABOUT DESIRE SPEEDING IN ADMIN-ISTRATIVE PROCEDURES. UNLESS DOMESTIC INFLATION WAS REDUCED TO PERMIT DECLINE IN INTERNAL INTEREST RATES ITALY WOULD STILL BE HANDICAPPED IN GRANTING EXPORT CREDIT TERMS ON A PAR WITH ITS COMPETITORS. ONE BANKER THOUGHT THAT RECENT SHARP RISE IN ITAL-IAN BANKS' SHORT-TERM FOREIGN DEBT (WHICH HAS BEEN USED LARGELY TO FINANCE EXPORTERS' 50 PERCENT ADVANCE FOREIGN EXHCNAGE SURRENDER REQUIREMENT FOR EXPORTS SOLD ON CREDIT) MAY HAE HELPED TO INTRODUCE SOME LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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NEW ITALIAN EXPORTERS INTO WORLD MARKETS. HE ALSO FAVORED FORMATION OF CONSORTIA OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED EXPORT FIRMS ESPECIALLY TO ALLOW THEM TO COMPETE ON LARGE "TURN KEY"PROJECTS ABROAD. ANOTHER BANKER FORESAW FAIRLY STRONG DEMAND FOR ITALIAN EXPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS AS BUSINESS CYCLE ABROAD LED TO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT.

4. FOREIGN DEBT OF ITALIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS. BANKERS WERE ALL KEENLY ATUNED TO RECENT PUBLIC DEBATE ABOUT LARGE ACCUMULATION OF SHOT-TERM FOREIGN DEBT BY ITALIAN BANKS. SEVERAL JUSTIFIED SUCH DEBT ON GROUNDS THAT BANKS WERE USING FOREIGN LOANS IN LARGE PART TO FINANCE 50 PERCENT ADVANCE SURRENDER OF EXPORT PROCEEDS ON CERTAIN CREDIT SALES WHICH HAS BEEN REQUIRED UNDER CURRENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGU-LATIONS. SINCE LOANS WERE TIED TO IDENTIFIABLE FUTURE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS THESE BANKERS THOUGHT THAT RISK WAS SMALL FOR THEM AND FOR ITALY. ONE (LIKE BOI GOVERNOR BOFFI IN SPEECH AT ANNUAL MEETING) ARGUED THAT AS LONG AS INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIAL AND STALE LIRA FAVORED SUCH CAPITAL INFLOWS THERE WAS NO GREAT CAUSE FOR CONCERN. SEVERAL BANKERS ACCUSED INEXPERIENCED MIDDLE SIZED ITALIAN BANKS OF HAVING DISTURBED MARKET FOR SUCH LOANS BY PRESSING TOO HARD FOR UFNDS AND BY PAYING TOO MUCH FOR THEM, WHICH HURT CREDIT RATING OF OTHER BANKS.ONE BANKER SAID THAT, IF DEBT REPAY-MENT EVER BECAME A PROBLEM FOR ITALY, SUCH SHORT-TERM TRADE CREDITS WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE PREFERENCE FROM ITALIAN MONETARY AUTHORITIES THAN

WOULD EITHER OUTSTANDING EUROMARKET OR OFFICIAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LOANS. ANOTHER BANKER SUGGESTED THAT, TO SOME EXTENT, FOREIGN BANK CREDIT WAS BEING USED TO REPAY FOREIGN SUPPLIER CREDITS, SINCE THERE HAD BEEN A LAG IN AWARENESS OF ITALY'S BALANCE OF LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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PAYMENTS PROBLEMS ON PART OF FOREIGN SUPPLIERS.

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R 101209Z JUN 77
FM AMCONSUL MILAN
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THUS, TOTAL OF THESE TWO KINDS OF DEBT HAD RISEN
LESS THAN IT APPEARED. ALSO, WHEN RECENT
AND EXPECTTED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IMPROVEMENT BECAUSE
KNOWN TO FOREIGN SUPPLIERS, THEY MIGHT AGAIN OFFER
BETTER TERMS, PERMITTING ITALY TO REDUCE ITS NEED
FOR FOREIGN BANK CREDIT. NONETHELESS, THERE WAS
NEAR UNANIMITY THAT ITALIAN BANKS' SHORT-TERM FOREIGN
DEBT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INCREASE MUCH MORE.
IN FACT, SOME AMERICAN BANKERS SAID THAT RISE IN

SUCH DEBT HAD ALREADY STOPPED ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO. TO SOME EXTENT ITALIAN BANKS THEMSELVES,SWHICH WERE BETTER AWARE OF SIZE OF TOTAL EXPOSURE THAN BEOFRE, WERE MORE CAUTIOUS IN SEEKING ADDITIONAL CREDIT. AMERICAN BANKERS SUSPECTED THAT MONETARY AUTHORITIES WOULD SOON PLACE SOME LIMIT ON FURTHER BORROWING, EITHER BY DIRECT ACTION ON BANKS' NET LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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FOREIGN DEBT POSITION OR INDIRECTLY BY LIMITATION ON CREDITS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE GRANTED BY BANKS TO THEIR RESIDENT CLIENTS. IN FIRST CASE SOME BANKS MIGHT TRY TO BORROW ADDITIONAL FUNDS NOW IN ORDER TO RAISE THEIR HISTORIC BASE IN ANTICIPATION OF IMPOSITION OF LIMIT. ON OTHER HAND, SOME ITALIAN BANKERS IMPLIED THAT BOI HAD ALREADY USED MORAL SUASION TO LIMIT FURTHER INCREASES IN DEBT AND, ONLY IF THAT DID NOT WORK, MIGHT ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BE NECESSARY. (ON LAST DAY OF VISIT GOI REDUCED 50 PERCENT ADVANCE EXPORT SURRENDER REQUIREMENT TO 25 PERCENT. PRESS REPORTS SUGGEST THIS WILL REDUCE EXPORTERS' DEMAND FOR FOREIGN CREDIT BY \$500-1000 MILLION IN COMING MONTHS.)

6. EUROMARKET TERM LOANS. AMERICAN BANKERS TOOK CAUTIOUS APPROACH TO RECENTLY ANNOUNCED \$200 MILLION EUROMARKET TERM LOAN TO ITALIAN SPECIAL CREDIT INSTITUTE IMI. REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE OF BANKS WHICH IS PARTICIPATING IN CONSORTIA SAID THAT INITIATIVE FOR CREDIT HAD COME FROM IMI ITSELF AND NOT FROM ITALIAN MONETARY AUTHORITIES. BANKS IN CONSORTIA WERE STRESSING THAT LOAN WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR IMI'S EXPORT CREDIT ACTIVITIES AND WAS NOT A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS COMPENSATORY LOAN LIKE THOSE OF 1972-74. THERE SEEMED TO BE SOME AGREEMENT THAT ADDITONAL TERM LOANS MIGHT BE POS-SIBLE THIS YEAR, BUT NOT IMMEDIATELY AND ON A SELECTIVE BASIS BOTH AS TO BORROWER AND AS TO USE OF PROCEEDS. ONE BANKER THOUGHT THAT ITALIAN POLICITAL DEVELOPMENTS WOULD INFLENCE LOAN PROSPECTS AND WAS CONCERNED THAT RECNE LAW DESIGNED TO LIQUIDATE STATE HOLDING COMPANY EGAM WHICH INVOLVED PARTIAL LOAN DEFAULTS BY GOVERNMEN BODY COULD HURT ITALY'S INTERNATIONAL CREDIT RAING.

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7. CAPITAL FLIGHT. ALL BANKERS WHO COMMENTED ON PERPETUAL ITALIAN PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL CAPITAL FLIGHT WERE CONVINCED THAT 1976 CRIMINAL PENALTY LAW (WHICH ALSO ASSESSES CRIMINAL PENALTIES ON BANK EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ACCOMPLICES IN SUCH CAPITAL FLIGH) IS SERIOUS DETERRENT TO CONTINUED LARGE SCALE ILLEGAL CAPITAL OUTFLOW. WHILE ECONOMIC AND POLITIAL CONDITIONS DO NOT NOW FAVOR CAPITAL FLIGHT, BANKERS BELIEVED THAT, WHEN PUT TO THE TEST, AW WOULD STILL BE OUITE EFFECTIVE. OLD DAYS WHEN BANK EMPLOYEES ASSISTED IN CONCEALED CAPITAL OUTFLOW JUST TO PLEASE THEIR CLIENTS WERE OVER. THUS, SUCH WIDE-SPREAD PHENOMENON MAY BE A THING OF THE PAST, EVEN IF SOME MODEST OUTFLOW PERSISTS. IF SO. BANKERS THOUGHT THIS WAS IMPORTANT AND FAVORABLE NEWS FOR ITALIAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

8. DOMESTIC CREDIT CONDITIONS. THERE WAS FAIRLY EVEN SPLIT IN VIEWS CONCERNING STRENGHT OF DOMESTIC CREDIT DEMAND. ON BALANCE IT SEEMED TO BE VIEWED AS MODERATE. STRUCTURE OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY HAD BEEN SHIFTED BY RE-INTRODUCTION OF QUANTITATIVE BANK CREDIT CEILINGS ON LIRA LOANS, AT SAME TIME THAT EXCHANGE RATE, EXCHANGE CONTROLS NAND INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS FAVORED RESORT TO FOREIGN CREDIT. ALL BANKERS FORESAW EITHER STABILITY IN LEVEL OF INTEREST RATES OR, MORE LIKELY, SOME FURTHER MODEST DECLINE, ESPECAILLY IF RECNET DECELERATION IN RATE OF INFLATION CONTINUED. HOWEVER, THEY BELIEVED THAT MONETARY AUTHORITIES WERE IN NO HURRY TO ALLOW ANY DROP IN INTEREST RATES WHICH MIGHT REVERSE INCENTIVE TO CAPITAL INFLOW OR DISCOURAGE SAVINGS.

9. INVESTMENT PROSPECTS. SINCE MOST BANKS VISITED WERE COMMERCIAL BANKS INVOLVED MAINLY IN SHORT-TERM LENDING, THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF INVESTMENT PROSPECTS LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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WEAS LIMITED. HOWEVER, THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT INVESTMENT IN PLANT EXPANSION WAS RARE NOW BECAUSE OF EXCEES CAPACITY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES AND UNWILLINGNESS TO PAY PRESENT HGIH NOMINAL INTERST RATES OVER LONG TERM. VIEWS WERE MIXED CONCERNING AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION GOING ON, WITH BELIEF THAT IN SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED INDUSTR THERE WAS SOME INVESTMENT GOING ON "IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING."

10. FINANCIAL RESTURCTURING OF BUSINESS. BANKERS

DID NOT SEEM TERRIBLY IMPRESSED WITH RECENT PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF ITALIAN BUSINESS. ESPECIALLY THROUGH INCENTIVES TO ACCUMULATION OF EOUITY CAPITAL. SOME SEEMED TO THINK THAT MAIN EFFORT WOULD SIMPLY BE TO BAIL OUT LARGE STATE-OWNED COMPANIES INDIFFICULTY. THERE WAS SOME FAVOR-ABLE COMMENT ON MINFIN PANDOLFI'S PROPOSAL FOR ELEIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION OF DIVIDENTDS. BUT BANKERS THOUGHT THAT BROADER MEASURES WERE EEDED. ESPCAILLY RESTORATION OF PROFITS. BANKER FROM ONE LARGE ITALIAN BANK FAVORED SOME FINANCIAL RE-STRUCTURING EFFORT BUT ARGUED THAT DIFFERENT MEASURES WOULD BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SIZE OF BUSINESS, I.E., LARGE BUSINESSES WERE OVERBURDENED WITH LONG-TERM DEBT AND SMALLER BUSINESSES WITH SHORT-TERM DEBT. AN INVESTMENT BANKER FOAVORED CUT IN COROPORATE TAX BURDEN AS BEST WAY TO CREATE INTERNALLY GENERATED EQUITY INVESTMENT FUNDS.

11. PRODUCTIO, CCONSUMPTION, LABOR RELATIONS. BANKERS DID NOT CLAIM TO BE EXPERTS ON THESE ASPECTS OF REAL ECONOMY. MORE THAN ONE BANKER DID SAY THAT THERE SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN A DECELERATION OF CONSUMER DEMAND SINCE APRIL. OTHER BANKER THOUGHT THAT ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN WERE FOLLOWING MORE CUATIOUS LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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INVENTORY POLICIES THAN DURING 1974-75
BUSINESS CYCLE SO THAT VOLATILITY OF INVENTORY
CHANGES HAS LESSENED. ONE BANKER CLAIMED THAT,
FOLLOWING RELATIVELY LOW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX
IN APRIL, EVIDENCE IN MILAN SUGGESTED THAT THERE
HAD BEEN SOME RECOVERY IN MAY. THERE WAS MODERATE
OPTIMISM ABOUT OVERALL IMPROVEMENT IN LABORMANAGEMENT RELATIONS DURING RECENT MONTHS. HOWEVER,
THERE WAS SKEPTICISM ABOUT ABILITY OF LABOR LEADERS
TO PERSUADE LABOR BASE TO ACCEPT FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THERE WERE MIXED VIEWS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT LABOR
LEADERS' COMMITMENT TO LIMIT WAGE DEMANDS IN COMPANY
LEVEL BARGAINING WOULD BE RESPECTED.

12. "PROGRAMATIC ACCORD". RECENT EFFORTS OF POLITICAL PARRTIES IN ROME TO FORMUALTE "PROGRAMTIC ACCORD", INCLUING SOME ECONOMIC POLICY CONTENT, DID NOT SEEM TO HAVE ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION IN MILANESE BANKING COMMUNITY. ONE BANKER HOPED THAT SOME KIND OF "SOCIAL PACT" AMONG BUSINESS, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT WOULD EMERGE, BUT HE WAS NOT PARTICULARLY OPTIMISTIC. ANOTHER THOUGHT THAT SOMETHING MIGHT BE DONE TO GET BUDGET EXPENDITURES UNDER BETTER CONTRL, BUT PROS-

PECTS FOR FURTHER ACTION ON LABOR COST PROBLEMS
WERE NOO VERY GOOD. ANOTHER BANKER TOOK THE OPPOSITE
VIEW ABOUT THE RELATIVE PROSPECTS OF DEALING WITH
BUDGET DEFICIT AND LABOR COST PROBLEMS.FINA

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